DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 099 569 CE 002 656

AUTHOR	McDevitt, Mary Ann
TITLE	Selection of Furniture.
INSTITUTION	Home Economics Education Association, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	71
NOTE	34p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Publication-Sales Section, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036 (Stock No. 261-08412, $1.25)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.75 HC Not Available from EDRS. PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	*Consumer Education; Course Content; Course Descriptions; *Curriculum Guides; Furniture; *Furniture Design; *Home Economics Education; Home Economics Skills; *Home Furnishings; Homemaking Skills; Resource Materials; Secondary Education
IDENTIFIERS	HEEP; *Home Economics Educators Packages

ABSTRACT

This Home Economics Educators Package (HEEP) is written to be used as a consumer education course on the selection of furniture. The objective of the course is for each student to know the types of furniture available and to be able to select furniture to meet present or future needs. This guide has been divided into four sections: a teachers section--which states the idea, skill or attitude, and objectives to be learned; instructions to the teacher--which is a list of a variety of resource materials; instructions for evaluation--a pretest and posttest with answer keys; and the student section--which contains a pretest, a list of learning objectives, five lessons (with accompanying objectives, instructions, learning activities, and self-tests); followup instructions and a student evaluation form. (BP)

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Selection Of Furniture

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TITLE:	SELECTION OF FURNITURE
SUBJECT:	Consumer Education
PERFORMANCE LEVEL:	Senior High School
PURPOSE:	This HEEP is written to be used in a consumer education course. It may be pursued as an independent project in such a course. It is important for each student to be able to select furniture for his present or future needs. To make a decision, a person should have at his disposal a vast amount of reliable information. In this HEEP the participant is directed to a variety of information that would aid one in making decisions on this unit.
PRODUCER:	Mary Ann McDevitt
PRODUCTION CONSULTANT:	Dr. Phyllis K. Lowe Purdue University 1971
STOCK NUMBER:	261-08412

SELECTION OF FURNITURE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IDENTIFICATION PAGE..... I

TABLE OF CONTENTS..... II

TEACHER'S SECTION

- STATEMENT OF IDEA, SKILL, OR ATTITUDE..... III
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES..... III

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TEACHER

- INSTRUCTIONAL APPROACH..... IV
- IDENTIFICATION OF LEARNERS..... IV
- SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS..... IV
- FOLLOW-UP INSTRUCTIONS..... VI

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EVALUATION

- PRE-TEST AND PRE-TEST KEY..... VII
- POST TEST..... VIII
- POST-TEST KEY..... X

STUDENT SECTION

- TITLE PAGE..... 1
- PRE-TEST..... 2
- LEARNING OBJECTIVES..... 3
- LESSON NUMBER ONE..... 4
- LESSON NUMBER TWO..... 8
- LESSON NUMBER THREE..... 10
- LESSON NUMBER FOUR..... 13
- LESSON NUMBER FIVE..... 15
- ANSWERS TO SELF-EVALUATION SECTIONS..... 17
- FOLLOW-UP INSTRUCTIONS..... 19
- STUDENT EVALUATION FORM..... 20

TEACHER'S SECTION

I. STATEMENT OF IDEA, SKILL, ATTITUDE

A. MAJOR IDEA, SKILL, OR ATTITUDE TO BE LEARNED

It is important for each student to know how to select furniture to meet his present or future needs.

B. CONSTITUENT IDEAS, SKILLS OR ATTITUDES

1. There are various styles of furniture available today:
   a. Early American
   b. Country
   c. Traditional
   d. French Provincial
   e. Italian Provincial
   f. Mediterranean
   g. Modern
   h. Contemporary
2. Certain factors need to be considered when buying wood furniture.
3. Certain factors need to be considered when buying upholstered furniture.
4. Certain factors need to be considered when buying furniture made of materials other than wood or upholstery:
   a. Glass
   b. Plastic
   c. Metal
5. The ability to select furniture may help one to meet his present or future needs.

II. LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After completion of this HEEP, you will be able to complete the following objectives orally or in writing, according to information obtained in completing the HEEP.

A. Given incomplete statements concerning today's furniture styles, you will be able to complete the statements.

B. After a study of factors to consider when buying wood furniture, you will be able to:
   1. Identify the different types of wood and their characteristics.
   2. Complete statements concerning types of construction used in furniture.

C. After completing various learning activities about factors to consider when buying upholstered furniture, you will be able to:
   1. Identify upholstery fabrics and their characteristics.
   2. Complete statements concerning fillers, methods, and laws which apply to upholstered furniture.

D. After a study of factors to consider when buying furniture made of glass, plastic and metal, you will be able to:
   1. Complete statements concerning characteristics of the furniture.
   2. List advantages and disadvantages of the furniture.

E. After completion of this HEEP, you will be able to select furniture to meet present or future needs.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TEACHER

I. INSTRUCTIONAL APPROACH:

This HEEP lists the materials that are to be used by the teacher and students to fully acquaint them with selecting furniture. This material presents facts, data and other information that is pertinent to the topic - - SELECTION OF FURNITURE. Upon completion of the HEEP the students will have a knowledge of selecting furniture. A variety of instructional materials are suggested. This will enable each student to select materials that will best meet his preferred learning style.

II. IDENTIFICATION OF LEARNERS:

The students that would benefit most from the HEEP are those on the senior high school level. The only prerequisite is the ability to read and write.

III. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

A. No special equipment is needed for this HEEP.

B. The materials for the HEEP may be obtained from the following sources:

BOOKS:

Craig, Hazel T. and Ole Day Rush. Home With Character, Boston: D. C. Heath and Company, 1966.

Wingate, Gillispie, Addison. Know Your Merchandise, New York: Frigg Division, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1964.

PERIODICALS:

Better Homes and Gardens:	September, 1968 October, 1970
Co-Ed:	March, 1969 April, 1969
What's New in Home Economics:	April, 1967 May-June, 1967 September, 1967 October, 1967 January, 1968 February, 1968 April, 1968 May-June, 1968 September, 1969

For Teacher Use Only: "Teaching Upholstered Furniture and Fabrics," Forecast for Home Economics, April 1969, pp. 34-35.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TEACHER

BOOKLETS AND PAMPHLETS:

"A Guide to the Construction and Care of Ethan Allen American Traditional Upholstered Furniture" (free)

"Know your Fabrics" (free)

"The Decorated Chair" (free)

"The Hidden Treasures in Ethan Allen Upholstery" (free)

Baumritter Corporation
145 East 32nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

"Good Grooming for Furniture Finishes" (free)

"Re-upholstery Fabrics" (free)

"Today's Furnishing Fabrics" (free)

"Wise Buys in Used Furniture" (free)

Purdue University
Agricultural Extension Service
Lafayette, Indiana 47907

"How to Select Furniture" (free)

Consumer Education Division
D/703
Sears, Roebuck and Company
925 South Homan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60607

"Let's Talk about Furniture Fabrics" (free)

"Let's Talk about Furniture Styling" (free)

Consumer Education Division
Kroehler Manufacturing Company
Naperville, Illinois

"Your Home Furnishings Dollar" (25 cents)

Household Finance Corporation
Prudential Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Study Kit: "Home Furnishings Plastic" (free)
Your J. C. Penney Store Manager

C. Media Needed:

1. Construction paper

2. Magazines and newspapers which contain pictures of furniture and can be cut up.

3. Magic Markers.

4. Swatches of upholstery fabric.

D. Facilities Needed:

Regular classroom and storage space for printed materials and media.

IV. FOLLOW-UP INSTRUCTIONS:

Suggested Experiences:

1. Read the article: "Plan the Room on Paper," Co-ed, March 1969, pp. 44 plus.

2. Read pamphlets: "Good Grooming for Furniture Finishes," "Re-upholstery Fabrics," and "Wise Buys in Used Furniture," available from teacher.

3. If any of your friends or relatives are getting ready to buy new furniture, try to help with the selection and purchase of it.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EVALUATION

PRE-TEST

SELECTION OF FURNITURE

Directions: So that this HEEP may be used by other students, please write your answers on a separate sheet of paper. When you have finished the pre-test, take it to your teacher for evaluation.

Purpose of the Pre-Test: The pre-test will determine whether you need to complete this HEEP. You may have covered the material presented in the lessons in this HEEP. If you have, you will probably do well on the pre-test and need not complete this HEEP. However, if you do not do well on the pre-test, don't be discouraged. Turn to page 3 and study the learning objectives for this HEEP. Then proceed to Lesson One.

1-4. Identify the styles of the four pieces of furniture shown on the front of this HEEP.

5. What style of furniture has become a bridge between modern and traditional furniture design?

6. What furniture style can blend with almost any period of furniture?

7. A native, fine furniture wood that is highly resistant to warping is_____ .

8. The most common softwood is_____ .

9-10. Upholstery fabrics are made either by a _____ weave or a _____ weave.

11. One of the most satisfactory of the synthetic fibers for upholstery has proved to be _____ .

12. Most plastic furniture has been made by the _____ process.

PRE-TEST KEY

1-4. Hutch: Early American

Upholstered Chair: Country Look

Side Chair: Traditional

Sofa: Modern

5. Contemporary

6. Contemporary

7. Walnut

8. Cedar

9-10. Flat, pile

11. Nylon

12. Thermosetting

POST TEST

SELECTION OF FURNITURE

Directions: Complete each statement with the correct word or words. So that this HEEP may be used by other students, please write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Rectangular and massive oak furniture with spiral twist and Flemish scroll legs was typical of the _____ period.

2. A two-layered, round, fluted-edged table with the top layer smaller in diameter is the _____ table.

3. Duncan Phyfe's chairs frequently had _____ backs.

4. A popular contemporary furniture design of foreign origin is _____ modern.

5. The period of a chair is often indicated by the shape of the _____.

6. Red-orange and black, bamboo and lacquer are associated with _____ decor.

7. A native, fine furniture wood that is highly resistant to warping is _____ .

8. The wood most commonly used for furniture designed for colonial homes is _____

9. The most common softwood is _____.

10. The wood that closely resembles mahogany and walnut and is frequently used with them is _____.

11. The Southern hardwood used for unexposed parts of furniture is _____ .

12. The rectangular joint with a projection on one piece of wood that fits into a matching hole is the _____ joint.

Directions: Read each statement carefully. If true, write T; if false, write F.

13. A loose, block-shaped tufting used for modern furniture is a biscuit.

14. Damask is a lustrous fabric with a Jacquard weave pattern.

15. The upholstery fabric that usually has a pictorial pattern is frieze.

16. Boucle is identified by small spaced loops on surface, either plain or a combination of colors.

17. A soft, luxurious fabric often used on elegant period furniture is matelasse.

18. Tweed is woven with a third dimensional quality, either loops or cut ends.

19. Most plastic furniture has been made by the thermosetting process.

20. Clear plastic furniture is made from acrylic plastic.

21. One of the most important improvements in furniture production history is the use of metal components.

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

TRUE-FALSE - - Continued

22. A new furniture material that has the appearance and feel of wood is called vinyl veneer.

23. Furniture pieces made of plastic are usually more expensive than those made of wood.

24. One advantage of glass furniture is its ease of care.

25-30. DISCUSSION - - Look carefully at the upholstered chair indicated by your teacher. From what you've learned in this HEEP, answer the following questions (each question will count one point).

1. What is the style of the chair?

2. Would it be most appropriate in a formal or informal room?

3. What type of wood are the legs and arms?

4. Do the wood parts have a protective finish?

5. What type is the upholstery fabric?

6. Overall, is the chair well-constructed or poorly-constructed?

When you have finished this Post Test, take it to your teacher for evaluation.

POST TEST KEY

1. Jacobean
2. tier
3. lyre
4. Danish
5. arm
6. Chinese
7. walnut
8. maple
9. cedar
10. birch
11. gumwood
12. mortise-and-tenon
13. T
14. T
15. F
16. T
17. F
18. F
19. T
20. T
21. F
22. T
23. F
24. F

25-30. Teacher must key this part after selection of an upholstered chair.

X

HEEP

SELECTION OF FURNITURE

THIS SECTION IS FOR STUDENT USE

PRE-TEST

PURPOSE OF THE PRE-TEST: The pre-test will determine whether or not you need to complete this HEEP. You may have covered the material presented in the lessons in this HEEP and will do well on the pre-test. If so, you need not complete this HEEP. However, if you do not do well on the pre-test, don't be discouraged. Turn the page and study the learning objectives for this HEEP. Then proceed to Lesson One.

DIRECTIONS: So that this HEEP may be used by other students, please write your answers on a separate sheet of paper. When you have finished the pre-test, take it to your teacher for evaluation.

1-4. Identify the styles of the four pieces of furniture shown on the front of this HEEP.

5. What style of furniture has become a bridge between modern and traditional furniture design?

6. What furniture style can blend with almost any period of furniture?

7. A native, fine furniture wood that is highly resistant to warping is _____.

8. The most common softwood is _____.

9-10. Upholstery fabrics are made by either a _____ weave or a _____weave.

11. One of the most satisfactory of the synthetic fibers for upholstery has proved to be _____.

12. Most plastic furniture has been made by the _____ process.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After completion of this HEEP, you will be able to complete the following objectives orally or in writing, according to information obtained in completing the HEEP.

A. Given incomplete statements concerning today's furniture styles, you will be able to complete the statements.

B. After a study of factors to consider when buying wood furniture, you will be able to:

1. Identify the different types of wood and their characteristics.
2. Complete statements concerning types of construction used in wood furniture.

C. After completing various learning activities about factors to consider when buying upholstered furniture, you will be able to:

1. Identify upholstery fabrics and their characteristics.
2. Complete statements concerning fillers, methods, and laws which apply to upholstered furniture.

D. After a study of factors to consider when buying furniture made of glass, plastic, and metal, you will be able to:

1. Complete statements concerning characteristics of the furniture.
2. List advantages and disadvantages of the furniture.

E. After completion of this HEEP, you will be able to select furniture to meet present or future needs.

LESSON NUMBER ONE

CONSTITUENT: There are various styles of furniture available today.

a. Early American
b. Country
c. Traditional
d. French Provincial
e. Italian Provincial
f. Mediterranean
g. Modern
h. Contemporary

OBJECTIVE: Given incomplete statements concerning today's furniture styles, you will be able to complete the statements orally or in writing.

INSTRUCTIONS: Select any or all of the learning activities listed below to help you to recognize today's furniture styles.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES:

1. Read: Know Your Merchandise. Wingate, Gillespie, Addison, pp. 140-148.

   Homes with Character, Craig and Rush. pp. 161-185.

   Pamphlet: "Let's Talk About Furniture Styling:" available from teacher.

   Article: "Home Furnishings: Nineteenth Century" pp. 42-43, April 1968 issue of What's New In Home Economics.

   Article: "Home Furnishings: Modern" pp. 34-35, May, June 1968 issue of What's New in Home Economics.

   Article: "Fabric and Furniture Go-Togethers" pp. 51-84. April 1969 issue of Co-ed.

2. Look: Through the magazines and newspapers provided in the classroom for different styles of furniture. ATTACH them to construction paper, and LABEL them. (Magic markers and construction paper are available from the teacher.) DISCUSS your examples with classmates and with the teacher.

3. Identify: The styles of pieces of furniture you have at home.

As a result of the Learning Activities you have done for Lesson One, turn to the following page and take the Self Test for Lesson One.

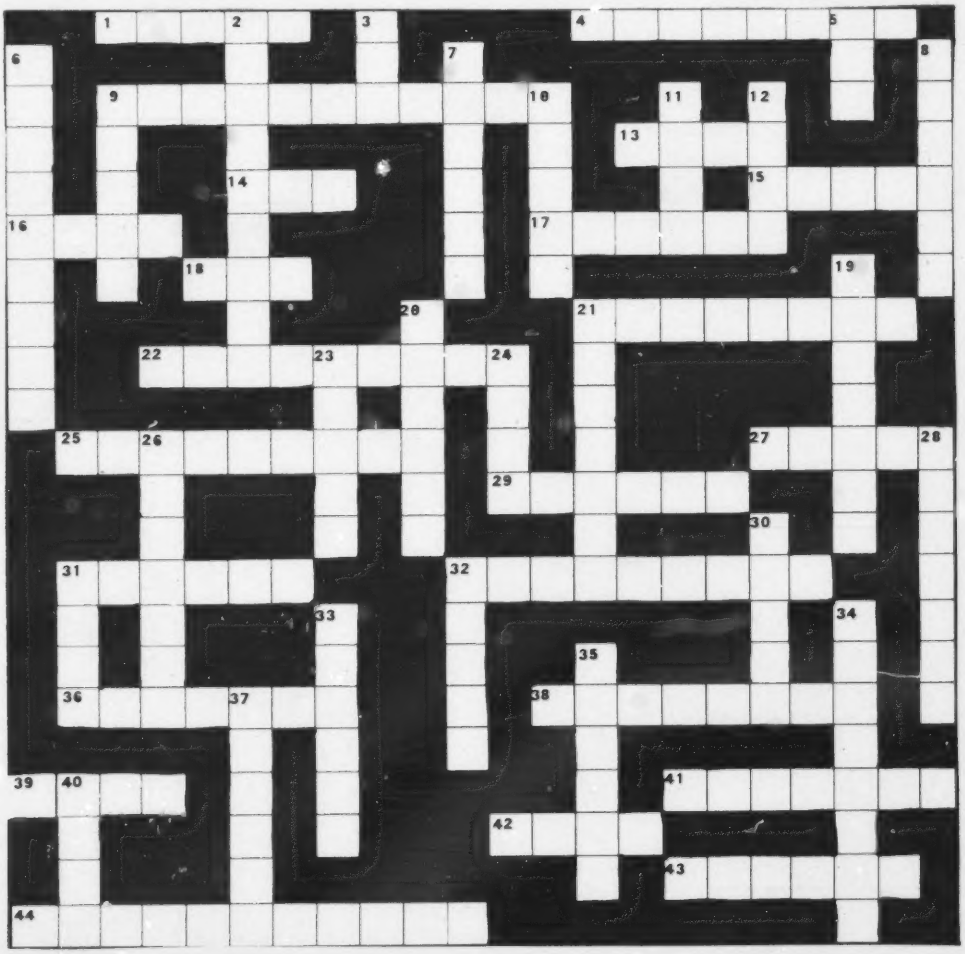
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SELF TEST FOR LESSON ONE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

	C	R	O	S	S	W	O	R	D
		P	U	Z	Z	L	E		
F	U	R	N	I	T	U	R	E	
						F	A	C	T	S

Directions: Read the clues to complete the crossword puzzle below. So that this HEEF may be used by other students, please do not fill in this puzzle - - obtain another copy from your teacher.



ACROSS

1. A piece typical of the Federal period in America was the grandfather's_____ .
4. Rectangular and massive oak furniture with spiral twist and Flemish scroll legs was typical of the _____period.
9. Chairs with ribbon backs and upholstered wing backs were typical of_____ .
13. During the Victorian period metal pulls were replaced by those made of_____ .
14. One of the most popular motifs during the Adam period was the _____ .

15. During the Jacobean period one of the popular motifs was the _____ .
16. A two-layered, round, fluted-edged table with the top layer smaller in diameter is the _____ table.
17. Duncan Phyfe's chairs frequently had _____ backs.
18. Lamp, step and Pembroke tables can serve as _____ tables.
21. The chair most commonly associated with the Jacobean period is the _____ .
22. A piece of furniture for holding articles of table service is the _____ .
25. A sofa made in two or more pieces which may be used separately or placed together is called a _____ .
27. Hepplewhite chair backs were often made in the shape of an interlacing _____ .
29. During the Adam period medallions often decorated the fireplace _____ .
31. A popular contemporary furniture design of foreign origin is _____ modern.
32. A typical Early American Style was the dining table with supports shaped like the wings of a _____ .
36. Chippendale's earliest chairs had splat backs that were carved and _____ .
38. Concealed drawers, secret compartments and trick springs were introduced to furniture design by _____ .
39. During the William and Mary period the claw and _____ foot was widely used.
41. A widely used chair in Early American adaptations is the _____ rocker.
42. A console table is often made so its top will _____ against the wall.
43. A Victorian oval-back chair was often called the _____ back chair.
44. Sideboards with tapering legs, continuously curved arms and serpentine lines were typical of of _____ .

DOWN

2. During the William and Mary period a typical leg was the _____ (two words).
3. During the William and Mary period a commonly used foot resembling a flattened ball was called the _____ foot.
5. The period of a chair is often indicated by the shape of the _____ .
6. During the William and Mary period legs were reinforced with an X _____ .
7. The sofa with straight lines that blend well with any contemporary furnishings is the _____ .
8. Chippendale's furniture reflected Gothic, Oriental and _____ influence.
9. One of Heppelwhite's most graceful chairs had a _____ back.
10. A Duncan Phyfe mirror was usually decorated with a brass _____ .
11. During the Victorian period a carved decoration usually took the form of a fruit, a bud or a _____ .
12. The eighteenth century neoclassic architects who greatly influenced furniture styles by coordinating interiors with exteriors were the _____ brothers.
19. A continuous chair arm that curves backward is said to be _____ .
20. A typical Early Colonial piece with sunflower carvings was the _____ chest.
21. A typical Victorian piece for displaying odds and ends was the _____ shelf.
23. A typical American Georgian accessory was the _____ clock.
24. A round occasional table, named for its resemblance to a musical instrument, is the _____ table.
26. Red-orange and black, bamboo and lacquer are associated with _____ decor.
28. A leg used during the William and Mary period, because of its slight resemblance to a musical instrument was named the _____ leg.
30. American Georgian desks were often made with _____ tops.
31. Gate leg, harvest and Pembroke tables are variations of _____ leaf tables.
32. An Early American piece which is often used today is the deacon's _____ .
33. A chair back with straight, parallel and horizontal rungs is the _____ back.

TURN TO NEXT PAGE FOR LAST CLUES!

34. A chair back with straight, parallel and vertical rungs is the _____ back.
35. One of Hepplewhite's small delicate chairs had the _____ back.
37. A low table placed in front of a sofa or couch is called a _____ table.
40. Fiddle back chairs with shell carving, cabriole legs with club foot, and fine walnut grain were characteristic of the Queen _____ period.

SOURCE: What's New in Home Economics, January 1970, pp. 34-35.

When you have finished this Self Test, turn to the back of this HEEP to see if your answers are acceptable. If you have missed any of the parts refer back to the materials assigned for this lesson. Compare your answers with the acceptable answers.

LESSON NUMBER TWO

CONSTITUENT: Certain factors need to be considered when buying wood furniture.

OBJECTIVE: After a study of factors to consider when buying wood furniture, you will orally or in writing be able to:

1. Identify the different types of wood and their characteristics
2. Complete statements concerning types of construction used in wood furniture.

INSTRUCTIONS: Select any or all of the learning activities listed below to help you to understand factors to consider when buying wood furniture.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES:

1. Read: Know Your Merchandise, Wingate, Gillespie, Addison, pp. 624-645.

   Homes with Character, Craig and Rush, pp. 257-260.

   Booklet: "How to Select Furniture" pp. 4-7; available from teacher.

   Pamphlet: "The Decorated Chair;" available from teacher.

   Pamphlet: "Let's Talk About Furniture Styling;" available from teacher.

   Booklet: "Your Home Furnishings Dollar" pp. 30-32; available from teacher.

   Article: "Buying Case Goods" pp. 54-55, March 1969 issue of Co-ed.

   Article: "What to Look for in Buying Quality Wood Furniture" pp. 126-129, November 1968 issue of Better Homes and Gardens.

   Article: "Smart Buyer's Guide to What's New: Wood Furniture" pp. 8-10, September 1968 issue of Better Homes and Gardens.

   Article: "The Superfinishes Have Arrived! Beautiful and Practical, Too" pp. 75-76, September 1969 issue of What's New in Home Economics.

2. Make: A list of woods used for traditional, Early American, and modern furniture. Include samples, if possible.

3. Ask: The industrial arts teacher to demonstrate how the different kinds of joinings used in furniture are made.

4. Visit: A furniture store; LOOK carefully at pieces of wood furniture in various price ranges.

As a result of the Learning Activities you have done for Lesson Two, turn to the following page and take the Self Test for Lesson Two.

SELF TEST FOR LESSON TWO

WOULD YOU KNOW WOOD?

DIRECTIONS: Match the characteristics of wood listed on the left to the types of wood listed on the right. So that this HEEP may be used by other students, please write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

	Characteristics	Types of Wood
_____ 1.	A native, fine furniture wood highly resistant to warping.	A. Maple
_____ 2.	Closely resembles mahogany and walnut	B. Walnut
_____ 3.	Rugged and sturdy-looking, is especially adaptable to heavy, masculine looking furniture	C. Phillipine mahogany
_____ 4.	Most commonly used for furniture designed for colonial homes.	D. Pine
_____ 5.	Southern hardwood used for unexposed parts of furniture.	E. Cedar
_____ 6.	Most common softwood	F. Gumwood
_____ 7.	A type of mahogany that is an inferior quality	G. Oak
		H. Cuban mahogany

JOT IN THE TYPE OF JOINT! Complete each sentence with the correct words.

8. The strong joint that uses two round pegs inserted into holes in adjoining pieces of wood is the_____ joint.

9. The rectangular joint with a projection on one piece of wood that fits into a matching hole is the_____ joint.

10. To insure that wide drawers will open smoothly when only one drawer pull is used, a _____ is installed.

When you have finished this Self Test, turn to the back of this HEEP to see if your answers are acceptable. If you have missed any of the parts, refer back to the materials assigned for this lesson. Compare your answers with the acceptable answers.

LESSON NUMBER THREE

CONSTITUENT: Certain factors need to be considered when buying upholstered furniture.

OBJECTIVE: After completing various learning activities about factors to consider when buying upholstered furniture, you will orally or in writing be able to:

1. Identify upholstery fabrics and their characteristics.
2. Complete statements concerning fillers, methods, and laws which apply to upholstered furniture.

INSTRUCTIONS: Select any or all of the learning activities listed below to help you to understand factors to consider when buying upholstered furniture.

1. Read: Know Your Merchandise, Wingate, Gillespie, Addison, pp. 645-651 and pp. 273-278.

   Homes with Character, Craig and Rush, pp. 260-262.

   Pamphlet: "Let's Talk About Furniture Styles," available from teacher.

   Booklet: "How to Select Furniture" pp. 8-11; available from teacher.

   Booklet: "Your Home Furnishings Dollar" pp. 32-33; available from teacher.

   Pamphlet: "Let's Talk About Upholstery Fabrics," available from teacher.

   Pamphlet: "A Guide to the Construction and Care of Ethan Allen American Traditional Upholstered Furniture," available from teacher.

   Pamphlet: "Know Your Fabrics," available from teacher.

   Pamphlet: "The Hidden Treasures in Ethan Allen Upholstery," available from teacher.

   Pamphlet: "Today's Furnishing Fabric," available from teacher.

   Article: "Fabric and Furniture Co. - Togethers," pp. 51, 84. April 1969 issue of Co-ed.

   Article: "Upholstered Furniture," pp. 62-63, April 1969 issue of Co-ed.

2. Look: At the swatches of upholstery fabric, which are available from the teacher. Try to identify them.

3. Make: A list of fabrics used for upholstering furniture. Tell advantages and disadvantages of each.

4. Visit: A furniture store. LOOK carefully at pieces of upholstered furniture in various price ranges.

As a result of the Learning Activities you have done for Lesson Three, turn to the following page and take Self Test for Lesson Three.

SELF TEST FOR LESSON THREE

DIRECTIONS: Complete each statement with the correct word or words. So that this HEEP may be used by other students, please write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. A method which permits the customer to select the upholstery fabric is to sell the furniture "in _____."

2. Bedding laws in most states require the manufacturers of upholstered furniture to state on an attached label the _____.

3. Inexpensive foam-rubber cushions may be made by using _____ foam.

4. A loose, block-shaped tufting used for modern furniture is _____.

5. The traditional status symbol of furniture fillers is _____ or _____.

FABRIC FACTS. Match the types of upholstery fabrics listed on the right to their characteristics on the left.

	Characteristics	Upholstery Fabrics
_____ 1.	Lustrous fabric with Jacquard weave pattern. Reversible with wrong side showing same design as front only in reverse.	A. Boucle
_____ 2.	Has a ribbed surface with multicolor design; usually pictorial pattern.	B. Damask
_____ 3.	Identified by small spaced loops on surface, either plain or combination of colors.	C. Frieze
_____ 4.	Soft, luxurious fabric often used on elegant period furniture.	D. Matelasse
_____ 5.	A Jacquard weave; in its true form is made of 2 layers of material woven together.	E. Tapestry
_____ 6.	Is woven with third dimensional quality; either loops or cut ends.	F. Tweed
_____ 7.	Rough-textured material without definite pattern; uses various colors of yarns.	G. Velvet

WATCH THE WEAVE! Letter your paper from A to G and decide whether each of the corresponding fabrics listed on the previous page is a flat weave or pile weave. White F for flat weave, or P for pile weave.

A -

B -

C -

D -

E -

F -

G -

When you have finished this Self Test, turn to the back of this HEEP to see if your answers are acceptable. If you have missed any of the parts refer back to the materials assigned for this lesson. Compare your answers with the acceptable answers.

LESSON NUMBER FOUR

CONSTITUENT: Certain factors need to be considered when buying furniture made of materials other than wood or upholstery:

a. Glass
b. Plastic
c. Metal

OBJECTIVE: After a study of factors to consider when buying furniture made of glass, plastic, and metal, you will orally or in writing be able to:

1. Complete statements concerning characteristics of the furniture.
2. List advantages and disadvantages of the furniture.

INSTRUCTIONS: Select any or all of the learning activities listed below to help you to understand factors to consider when buying furniture made of materials other than wood or upholstery.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES:

1. Read: Know Your Merchandise, Wingate, Gillespie, Addison, pp. 300-313.

   Article: "What Jet-Age Furniture Materials Mean to the Consumer" p. 66, September 1968 issue of What's New in Home Economics.

   Study Kit: "Home Furnishings Plastic;" available from teacher.

2. Visit: A furniture store; LOOK at pieces made from glass, plastic or metal.

3. Interview: Someone who has furniture made from glass, plastic, or metal. Find out how well they like it, how it's wearing, cost, care, etc.

As a result of this Learning Activities you have done in Lesson Four, turn to the following page and take the Self Test for Lesson Four.

SELF TEST FOR LESSON FOUR

REFLECT
YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF
GLASS, PLASTIC AND METAL FURNITURE

DIRECTIONS: Complete each sentence with the correct word or words (numbers 1 through 5); answer each question as indicated (numbers 6-10). So that this HEEP may be used by other students, please write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Most plastic furniture has been made by the _____ process.

2. Clear plastic furniture is made from _____ plastic.

3. One of the most important improvements in furniture production history is the use of _____ components.

4. A new furniture material that has the appearance and feel of wood is _____ .

5. The new furniture that comes in a small case and is then blown up to size is called _____ .

6. Are furniture pieces made of plastic usually more or less expensive than those made of wood?

7-8. Name an advantage and a disadvantage of glass furniture:

9-10. Name an advantage and a disadvantage of metal furniture:

When you have finished this Self Test, turn to the back of this HEEP to see if your answers are acceptable. If you have missed any of the parts refer back to the materials assigned for this lesson. Compare your answers with the acceptable answers.

LESSON NUMBER FIVE

CONSTITUENT: The ability to select furniture may help one to meet his present or future needs.

OBJECTIVE: After completion of this HEEP, you will be able to select furniture to meet present or future needs.

INSTRUCTIONS: Select any or all of the learning activities listed below to help you to select furniture.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES:

1. Read: Any of the sources listed for previous lessons to help you to select furniture.

2. Visit: A furniture store. Note qualities of all types of furniture in various price ranges.

3. Observe: Furniture in your friends' or relatives' rooms, in offices, public buildings, etc.. Try to recognize the style, wood, finish, and upholstery fabric, and other materials used.

As a result of the Learning Activities you have done in Lesson Five, turn to the following page and take the Self Test for Lesson Five.

SELF TEST FOR LESSON FIVE

DIRECTIONS: Assume that you are a young wife with two small children. You and your husband are building a new home and must buy all new (or used) furniture as you are moving from a furnished apartment. Using the knowledge you gained from this HEEP, write a report on the type of furniture you would choose for each of the rooms listed below. Include reasons for your choices. Designate the style, wood (or other material), finish and upholstery fabric (include pictures and/or swatches, if possible). Also, state approximate price, if known.

Living Room

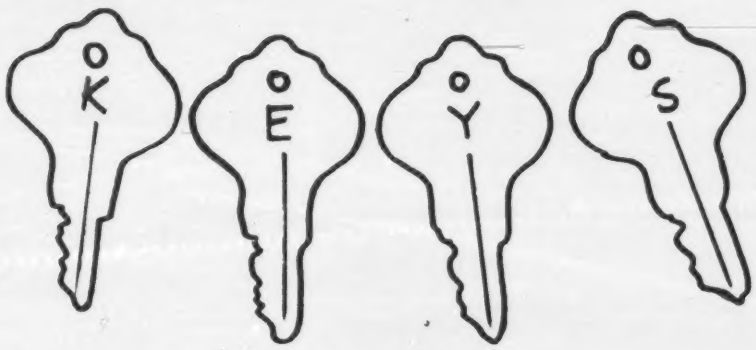
Family Room

Dining Room

Master Bedroom

Children's Bedrooms

When you have finished this Self Test, take it to your teacher to see if it is acceptable. If it is acceptable, and you feel that you are not competent in the area of furniture selection, take the Post Test. It will cover all the lessons and is available from your teacher.



ANSWERS TO SELF TEST NUMBER ONE

		1 C	L	O	2 C	K		3 B				4 J	A	C	O	B	E	5 A	N	
6 S					U			U		7 L								R		8 F
T		9 C	H	I	P	P	E	N	D	A	L	10 E			11 R		12 A		M		R
R		A			T					W		A		13 W	O	O	D				E
E		M			14 U	R	N			S		G			S		15 A	C	O	R	N
16 T	I	E	R		R					O		17 L	Y	R	E		M				C
C		L		18 E	N	D				N		E							19 C		H
H					E				20 H				21 W	A	I	N	S	C	O	T	
E			22 S	I	D	E	23 B	O	A	R	24 D		H						N		
R							A		D		R		A						C		
	25 S	E	26 C	T	I	O	N	A	L		U		T				27 H	E	A	R	28 T
			H				J		E		29 M	A	N	T	E	L			V		R
			I				O		Y				O				30 S		E		U
	31 D	A	N	I	S	H				32 B	U	T	T	E	R	F	L	Y			M
	R		E				33 L			E							A		34 B		P
	O		S				A			N			35 S				N		A		E
	36 P	I	E	R	37 C	E	D			C		38 S	H	E	R	A	T	O	N		T
					O		D			H			I						I		
39 B	40 A	L	L		F		E						E		41 W	I	N	D	S	O	R
	N				F		R				42 T	I	L	T					T		
	N				E								D		43 C	O	R	S	E	T	
44 H	E	P	P	L	E	W	H	I	T	E									R		

ANSWERS TO SELF TEST NUMBER TWO

1. B
2. D
3. H
4. A
5. G
6. F
7. C
8. double doweling
9. mortise-and-tenon
10. center guide

ANSWERS TO SELF TEST NUMBER THREE

(Part One):

1. muslin
2. filling
3. urethane
4. biscuit
5. goose down, feathers

(Part Two):

1. B
2. E
3. A
4. G
5. D
6. C
7. F

(Part Three):

A - F
B - F
C - P
D - F
E - F
F - F
G - P

ANSWERS TO SELF TEST NUMBER FOUR

1. thermosetting
2. acrylic
3. molded plastic
4. vinyl veneer
5. inflatable plastic
6. Less

7-8. Advantages: beauty, simplicity
Disadvantages: breakable, hard to care for

9-10. Advantages: durable, easy to care for
Disadvantages: heavy, may rust

IV. FOLLOW-UP INSTRUCTIONS

A. Suggested Experiences

1. Read the article: "Plan the Room on Paper," pp. 42 plus, March 1969 issue of Co-ed.

2. Read pamphlets: "Good Grooming for Furniture Finishes," "Re-upholstery Fabrics," and "Wise Buys in Used Furniture," available from teacher.

3. If any of your friends or relatives are getting ready to buy new furniture, try to help with the selection and purchase of it.

STUDENT EVALUATION FORM OF THIS HEEP

Instructions:

So that this HEEP may be used by other students, please write your answers on a separate sheet of paper. Please answer all the questions, and return it to your teacher when you have finished. You don't need to sign your name.

1. Before you started this HEEP, did you know very much about this topic?

2. Do you feel that you now know more about this topic?

3. Do you like the HEEP method of learning, or the conventional method of learning best?

4. What did you like best about this HEEP?

5. What did you dislike the most about this HEEP?

6. How could this HEEP be improved?

7. Rate this HEEP with a value from 1 to 5. One means you think this HEEP "stinks", three means you think this HEEP is "OK"; and five means you think this HEEP is "groovy". Two and four fall between "stinks" and "OK", or "OK" and "groovy".

Your rating:

PUBLICATIONS

HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATORS PACKAGES

_____THE FAMILY BUDGET. 1971 (Stock No. 261-08404) $1.25
Included in this HEEP is a section for the teacher of a Consumer Education course suggesting the progression through the course and suggested materials to make the course a success.

_____THE BUDGET AS A MEANS TO AN END. 1971 (Stock No. 261-08406). $1.25
This material presents facts, data and other information that is pertinent to the topic - The Budget as a Means to an End. Upon completion of this HEEP, the student will be aware of the value of a budget. A variety of instructional materials are suggested.

* *

_____DETERMINING EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING HOME ECONOMICS. 1971. . . . . $2.50
(Stock No. 261-08408)
A discussion of evaluation techniques including steps in evaluation, purposes, improvement of evaluative practices, and pupil participation.

_____CLOTHING FOR YOUNG MEN. 1970 (Stock No. 261-08302). $2.50
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_____ YOUTH AND MONEY. 1964 (Stock No. 261-08384). $0.75
A report of studies and statistics showing how teenagers get and spend their money in our affluent society. Explains sociological factors affecting the teenager and his money.

* *

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PURPOSES: To promote effective programs of home economics education, to supplement existing services available to home economics educators, to cooperate with other associations in related fields, and to publish materials of interest to home economics educators.

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